

SPRING BLOSSOMS.

From many fields.
BUCOLIC.

In the spring the spurs grow longer on the gaudy
rooster's legs.
In the spring the pullet's fancy lightly turns to
thoughts of eggs.—St. Louis Democrat.

AQUATIC.

In the spring the vernal blubber ripens in the
burnished whale.
In the spring a tadpole's fancy lightly turns to
thoughts of tails.—Minneapolis Tribune.

URBAN.

In the spring the umbrella owner 'gins to wonder
which is his.
In the spring the soda fountain lightly turns to
thoughts of fias.—Boston Globe.

DOMESTIC.

In the spring the vagrant tom-cat howls with
more discordant cry.
In the spring the housewife's fancy turns to
thoughts of rhubarb pies.—Boston Advertiser.

CONVULSIVE.

In the spring the peevish cocktail 'gins to shed
its icy cheer.
In the spring the teller's fancy lightly turns to
thoughts of beer.—Chicago Times.

In the spring the budding statesman puts more
ginger in his grip.
In the spring he loves the granger, and with Patrick
takes a nip.

RACHLEER REFRAIN.

Apricot of the May dog days.
In the spring the paper collar quickly turns to
broken shreds.
In the spring the veskit buttons need a stronger
firmer thread.

SERENADE.

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Sleep sweet, beloved one, sleep sweet!
Without thine eyes is growing
The dead leaf fall, the dark boughs meet.
And a chill wind is blowing.
Strange shadows are stirring in the night
To the deep breezes' wailing.
And slow, with wistful gleams of light,
The storm-torn moon is sailing.

Sleep sweet, beloved one, sleep sweet!
Fold thy white hands, my blossom!
Thy warm limbs in thy slumber
Thy hands upon thy bosom.
Though evil thoughts may walk the dark,
Not one shall near thy chamber.
But dreams divine shall pause to mark
Singing to lutes of amber.

Sleep sweet, beloved one, sleep sweet!
Though, on thy bosom sleeping,
God's hand is laid to feel the beat
Of thy soft heart's pulsing.
The brother angels, Sleep and Death,
Sleep by the couch and eye thee.
And sleep thou dost to drink thy breath,
While Death goes softly by thee!

ABOUT WOMEN.

George Sand is reported to be writing a
drama for the Paris Odeon next winter.

Nellie Grant's husband has an income of
sixty thousand dollars a year.

Tennie C. Claflin and her mother are in
Nevada acting as advance agents for the
lectures of Mrs. Woodhull.

Miss Phoebe Cozzens has been lecturing in
Washington on "Women's Lawyers."

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren has just concluded
a series of interesting South sea sketches in
the Capital, a Washington newspaper.

Mr. Alcani has made a fiasco to the role
of Elvira in "I Puritani," at Covent Garden.

This young American prima donna is now
the reigning favorite in London.

Madame Janaschek has gone to Ger-
many.

Mrs. Paralee Haskell, state librarian of
Tennessee, has in preparation a work to be
entitled "Biographical Sketches of the Govern-
ments of Tennessee."

Mrs. A. L. Cook, a lady who has the highest
recommendations in New York city, is making
up a ladies party to "do" the tour of
Europe the present season.

The daughter of Baron Alphonse de Roth-
schild, has just passed a public examination,
entitling her to follow the profession of
teaching, should she ever need it.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe begins a new
story, "We and our Neighbors," in the
Christian Union. The opening scene is in
New York city, in one of the old Knicker-
bocker mansions.

At the annual convocation of the University
of London on the 12th of May, it was re-
solved, by a vote of 53 to 65, that "it is de-
sirable that women should be permitted to
take degrees in the University."

The wife of Dr. Brown-Sequard, the cele-
brated scientist, who has just died in New
York, was a daughter of the late George Car-
leisle of Cincinnati, and was 44 years old.
Among those present at the funeral were a
large number of the most celebrated of the
medical faculty of the city. The remains
are to be taken to Cincinnati to be interred
in the family vault of the Carleisles.

Miss Charlotte Cushman has been in-
duced to reconsider her determination to
withdraw from the stage. She will appear
at Booth's next fall. During this farewell
engagement "Macbeth" will be produced
in unequalled style, the chants and choruses
to be made features, for which purpose ar-
rangements have been perfected with two
prominent musical societies. A "phenomenal
cast" is promised.

The Grashanin, a Russian paper noted
for its correct court intelligence, says that
in numerous letters to her family and friends
the Duchess of Edinburgh describes her life
in England as one of perfect happiness. She
speaks with great gratitude of the cordial
and friendly reception she has met with
from all with whom she has come in contact
—the queen, the royal family, the court and
the people at large. The letters have occa-
sioned great satisfaction in St. Petersburg.
—Golden Age.

Denver papers note the return to that city
of the "great tourist of the Northwest and
the Pacific coast," Miss Mattie Gaylord, of
Boston. It is said that "five years ago she
and her sister made this city their initial
point of departure for a wonderful journey
of 13,000 miles, which they accomplished
with their own carriage, visiting every camp,
settlement, village and city in the Territories
and on the Pacific coast." Miss Gaylord is
now en route to Australia, where she will
spend the next two years in a similar ex-
ploratory journey.

"Women," says Howard Glyndon, "have
grand ideas, earnest intentions, and very
noble aims. One means to be an author,
another is in love with science, another has
taken upon herself to prove that women are
meant to reform political science. They go
at work splendidly. What dash! what en-
thusiasm! what nerve! I look on admir-
ingly, even though my admiration is broken
in upon by a prepositional sight when I think
how, in most cases, it is all going to end.
For lack of pluck, industry, or stability? No.
Simply for lack of a judicious investment of
time and strength."

In the University of Leipzig, Germany, a
number of foreign girls are studying medi-
cine, natural science, and jurisprudence.
One of these ladies, Miss de Kewlinow, who
has been studying law for several years, has
just received her degree as doctor of laws.
She intends to devote herself to the legal
profession, and as she is a good student and
well fitted for the work in life which she
has chosen, she has every chance of future
success.—Golden Age.

The death of Pau de Mily, Tostee is an-
nounced in Paris. The lady was brought
to this country by Mr. Bateman, and with

her aid opera bouffe and Offenbach were
first introduced to our public. In the
"Grande Duchesse" and "La Belle Helene"
Tostee was specially successful. She was an
indifferent singer, but her animation and
verve served to carry her through, and she
certainly gave much pleasure to the crowds
who so promptly took a fancy to the light
melodies and the broad action involved in
opera bouffe. Tostee's successors here in
her line of art were Rose Bell, Irma, Des-
claux, Montaland and Aimee; but Tostee
led the list and will be easiest remembered.
—N. Y. Post.

THIEF HUNTING.

SHARP AND SUCCESSFUL CHASE—THE BRAZIL
PAINTER ON HORSE THIEVES.

A team worth \$1,000, so said, was stolen
from Mr. Ellsworth, of Bloomtown, Sugar
Creek township, near the Illinois line. The
story of the chase and capture, as told by the
Terre Haute Gazette, is pretty bright. It
began at Terre Haute. The first thing done
by Chief Shewmaker was to telegraph in
every direction. Convinced that the thief
had taken an easterly direction, he and
policeman Vandever, accompanied by
Don Stunkard and "Sonny" Nelson,
set out in buggies, driving rapidly toward
Brazil. A few miles this side of that city
they came across some movers, and from
them learned that a team answering the de-
scription given had passed along the road
early that morning. At Brazil, Chief Shew-
maker was obliged to discontinue the chase
and return to the city. The pursuit, how-
ever, was continued by Vandever, who rode
rapidly across the country, occasional hear-
ing of the object of his pursuit, often a
change of teams and once riding on the cars
to Plainfield, where he thought he would
head him. When he reached that place, how-
ever, he found that the thief had been cap-
tured and was already there awaiting
his arrival under charge of
ex-Marshall J. B. Painter, of Brazil, the
telegram received at Brazil in the morning.
Painter started in pursuit of the man. He
rode on horseback at a furious rate; so
rapidly, in fact, that he was obliged to
change horses six times before he could
catch up with and capture the rapidly fly-
ing thief. He heard of the team at several
places along the road. At Stillville he found
from the blacksmith, that he had shed one of
the horses. Three miles beyond Plainfield,
and one mile this side of what is known as
the five points, it being the crossing of the
wagon road and the Terre Haute & Indian-
apolis railroad, he came in sight of the
object of his search. When he
observed the officer in pursuit, the thief
whipped up his team, and an exciting race
ensued, until finally, overtaking him,
Painter shot at him twice. Not relin-
gishing that kind of sport, he of the stolen team
turned his horses' heads sharply around,
upsetting the buggy. Climbing the fence
he made across the fields, getting in the
way of the start of Painter, whose first
work was to secure the team, so as to pre-
vent them from running away. There
ensued a race of about a mile and a half
across the fields, when Painter caught up
with and

CAPTURED HIM,
completely exhausted by his night's ride,
the wound he had received from the pistol
shot, and the hard run he had. He was
brought to this city on the 11 o'clock train,
by ex-Marshall Painter, of Brazil, his cap-
turer, and policeman Vandever, whose mis-
fortune it was to reach Plainfield after all
the "fun" was over, and just as captive and
captor were driving into town. To a Ga-
zette reporter who interviewed him shortly
after he was lodged in jail, the horse thief
gave his name as Charles Brown. He says
he was born near Wheeling,
W. Va., but has lived lately in New Orleans,
having followed the river as a rouster for
several years past. He has walked across
the State of Illinois from St. Louis,
trying to make his way to Cincinnati. Out
of money and unable to get any work, he
was tramping it across the country, making
his way as best he could. Tuesday he re-
ached Bloomtown, and went to sleep in
Ellsworth's barn. Hearing the horses
neighing in the stable, he says he got to
studying about how he would like to have
them and ride to Cincinnati and start
in the express wagon business. The
thing grew into a determination, and
then took shape soon in action. Hitching
up the team as easily as he could, he started
off on the road east, making pretty rapid
time as can be well imagined by the distance
he traveled. He is a youngish looking
man, only 19 years old, and he says and he
can be much older,—of fair com-
plexion. His features are good, and altogether he is
a rather handsome looking fellow, and though
poorly clad he looks as if he had been accus-
tomed to a better mode of life than tramp-
ing over the country hunting for and steal-
ing teams. He was shot in the right arm
a little above the wrist. No bones were
broken, and the wound is not dangerous.

A NOTED DIVINE.

THE DEATH OF THE VERY REV. H. DUPONT-
TAVICE—A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Father Besnonies received a telegram
yesterday, announcing the death of the very
Rev. H. Dupont-tavice, vicar general at
Madison, yesterday morning. Father Du-
pont-tavice was born in Brittany about the
year 1810, and had arrived at the advanced
age of 64 years. In September, 1839, he came
to this country in company with a party
of young students of whom was Father Bes-
nonies, then a deacon. Arriving at Pitts-
burgh, Father Dupont-tavice was left be-
hind to take charge of the baggage belong-
ing to the party, while the rest proceeded
westward, separating from each other at
various points along the way. Father
D. went alone in a skiff
from Pittsburgh to Louisville, and
walked from there to Vincennes. At the
time of his arrival at the latter point he was
deacon, but a short time afterward was or-
dained a priest, being the first one ordained
by Bishop De la Hallandiere. His first
mission was Joliet, Ill., which was
then a portion of the Vincennes diocese.
When Chicago became a bishopric he re-
turned to Vincennes, and was appointed
vicar general and superior of the seminary.
Upon the arrival of Bishop Bazin, Father D.
was sent to Washington, and in
1848 removed to Madison, where he
was appointed pastor, which position
he held until his death, which occurred
yesterday. He preached in Indianapolis
years ago, on the occasion of Father Bes-
nonies' silver jubilee, Father D. then having
been a priest twenty-five years. The last
time he met his friends was on the occa-
sion of the jubilee of the bishop of Vin-
cennes. Father Dupont-tavice has been
afflicted for many years with the dropsy,
and during that time a constant and great
sufferer. But to the last he attended the
duties of his priestly office, arising every
morning at the early hour of 4 o'clock. He
was a man of great piety and learning,
and possessed a most amiable and
joyful disposition. Kind and open-
hearted, he was always glad to have his
friends about him. Among his
many accomplishments was his singing,
which was a great source of pleasure both
to himself and friends. He leaves a large
circle of friends (to whom he had endeared
himself by his genial and upright demeanor)
to mourn the death of one whom they re-
garded both as father and friend.

THE BOY MARTYR.

FIRST VICTIM OF THE WAR.
AN INCIPENT BONAPARTE.ELLSWORTH, THE FIRE ZOUAVE—A TOUCHING
HISTORY—A REMINDER OF THE DARK
DAYS.

Commenting on the recent dedication of a
monument to Colonel Ellsworth, the New
York Tribune adds a bit to the few facts
known of the impetuous soldier whose fate
was decided so early. The points touched
indicate the authorship of Col. John Hay,
whose position as private secretary to Lin-
coln and as student in the late president's
office at Springfield, Illinois, brought him
into close contact with the young man
whose memory was honored at Mechanics-
ville yesterday. The Tribune thinks that if
Napoleon had been killed at the siege of
Toulon his history would not have been
unlike that of the boy-colonel of the
Fire Zouaves. In his boyhood
and early youth Bonaparte showed
many of the traits of character which
gained for Ellsworth the devoted at-
tachment of the bitter antipathy of every
one who came in contact with him. Both
had the same rugged strength in a dimi-
nutive physique; the same absorbing passion
for arms and contempt for everything else;
the same imperious force of will and ar-
rogant self-conceit, and the same boundless
and ardent ambition. Bonaparte never
doubted for an instant that he was to con-
quer and govern the world. Ellsworth,
when he was a lawyer's clerk living on a dol-
lar a week, was dreaming of the grand
and it is going wrong when he had spent his
money for books, peopled his garret with mag-
nificent dreams. Before he was twenty he
had a plan for the conquest of Mexico and
the annexation of Central America. He in-
tended to be secretary of war, and the pur-
pose of organizing the militia of the United
States, but finding that with the present
laws the executive could not manage it, he
proposed to be a Senator first, so as to in-
stitute the necessary legislation, and with that
purpose he entered Mr. Lincoln's office be-
cause he was the leading lawyer and poli-
tician of Illinois. He came with the
president to Washington, wanting to be
chief clerk in the war department, but while
he was waiting the war broke out and there
was no place for him but in the field. In an
instant his grand scheme of conquest was
abandoned, and he was ordered to lead an
extraordinary regiment, gave it some
semblance of drill and discipline, and was killed
before he had a chance to show what was in
him as a soldier. But if the report of his
intimate friends can be trusted, he was a
man of singular power. Entirely unac-
cused of any crime, he was a man of great
courage, and his speech, the manners, the
address of a man of the world. He was a
fluent and graceful speaker. He wrote with
instinctive force and clearness. His strength
was apparently inexhaustible; he was
known sometimes to work twenty
hours at a time, and appear on parade as fresh
as ever. His mere voice had more influence
on a crowd than a policeman's badge; and
club. When Willard's Hotel took fire in
Washington, he snatched the trumpet away
from a laggard foreman, and his orders
were obeyed with precision. He was a
boy, every inch of him; no old head and
young shoulders; but head and heart and
blood all full of the fire, eagerness, strength,
and weakness of youth. The speaker to-
day will make a good deal of time in dis-
cussing the question whether he met his
death wisely or recklessly. It was, as
many say, yielding to a boyish temptation
to tear down with his own hands the sole
rebel flag in sight of Washington, which he
had often seen from the White House win-
dows, the fault appears a venial one. It
seems an explanation or apology. It was a
perfectly natural act in a soldier of his
years. And if we may accept the estimate
which some of his friends place upon him,
we shall have small reason to regret his
early death. His example called into the
service thousands of ardent young men,
if he had lived and gained the prominence
which his own abilities and the favor of the
president would have given him, we should
have had among us now a man of tremen-
dous prestige and force, who was so much
of a soldier that he could never have been a
genuine American citizen.

"THE AVENGER" SPEAKS.

Lieutenant Brownell, who shot the ruffian
who had assassinated Ellsworth, said at the
unveiling of the monument: He has often
been charged, even by those who intended to
honor Ellsworth, that he lost his life while
committing a very rash and reckless action;
and some military men, inspired perhaps by
not the most laudable of motives, have in-
sisted that the young soldier lacked the very
principle which he always exacted from
others—discipline and obedience to orders.
It is plain that he sacrificed his life in the
endeavor to preserve order and enforce
discipline. The history of the formation of
his regiment—the unexampled feat accom-
plished in its rapid organization and
equipment—the difficulties he encountered
and the obstacles placed in his way by those
who looked upon his enterprise as a mere
achievement—of the discouragements, vexa-
tions and annoyances of the few days spent
in Washington prior to the fatal morn-
ing of the 24th of May, 1861, will show
the groundlessness of the charge.
He then goes on to say that Ellsworth, un-
aided, raised 1,200 men, and after great
impediments from the state authorities,
threw his regiment into Washington City.
Here there was considerable doubt as to the
discipline of his forces, and his action
in the case of the rebel flag was a desire to
have his men kept from all temptation to lawless-
ness and insubordination.

THE TRAGEDY AT ALEXANDRIA.

Drills were undertaken, discipline enforced.
Now came rumors of an intended invasion
of the sacred soil.—Ellsworth knew that
once in the field he could more readily com-
pel obedience and make soldiers of his men
than he could in the vicinity of the demoral-
ized capital of Washington. Ellsworth
asked to be sent into Virginia; the citizens of
Alexandria, held upon parole by the guns
of the Pawnee, requested that if the town
was to be occupied, the fire zouaves should
not be sent among them. Ellsworth was
told that he might go on one condition, viz:
that if any breaches of discipline or behavior
unbecoming the regiment should be committed
out of service. To many here present
to-day such a contingency would seem
slight; you who were in the service
at that time and fully appreciate the
term, will agree with me when I say that
Ellsworth's conduct was a masterpiece of
out, if possible, a hundred times by the
angel of death than have the threatened dis-
grace put upon him. Up to the day before we
left for Alexandria he had never received
anything from the general government ex-
cept rations and camp and garrison equip-
ment. Overcoats and new arms promised
in New York never came. This treat-
ment naturally caused considerable feeling
among a portion of the men, and all of these
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